14: Tamai--95 [3] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 481 Chin-hoan

Togasha is situated a distance of about 16 kilometers from Kushaku; on this short stretch the men had to climb five steep mountains and crossed many brooks. While the Japanese found this route extremely difficult, the Tschinwans, who had to carry a barrel, a pig, and several other things, climbed these paths apparently without any difficulty.

19: Guérin and Bernard--553 [3] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141, 142, 481

The Formosan savages are similar to the higher quadrumanes, such as the gorilla, in their gait. Their arms are long, and they have enormous feet. When they walk the front part of the foot is the only section that touches the ground; this is managed in some way by a perfect manipulation of the toes. The savages are above normal height, except among the southern tribes. The hair of the savages is usually tied in a knot at the back of the head, although it is occasionally cut short. Body hair is not very abundant. The features are those of a race which has been degraded by the difficulties of eking out an existence. Children in the north look very much like Europeans. You are amazed by the variety of physiognomies, for flat faces are seen side by side with Greco-Roman profiles. Unfortunately, the natural beauty is soon destroyed by an artificial ugliness. The southerners look like Malays or Tayals, but they are all extremely vigorous and agile.

24: Anonymous--91 [2] U-3 (no date) 1892 Formosan Aborigines
116, 291, 481

Both men and women go barefoot, but they do cover themselves with garments. They wear a short shirt (tuan-shan) and a loincloth made of wool (fu-pu). The women wrap grey cotton cloth around the calves of their legs and usually wear flowers in their hair. Boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years usually tie a belt of plaited rattan around their loins, so that they learn to run with incredible speed and even outrun horses.

31: Hofmann--626 [2] N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 291, 481 Tsou

In warfare the natives have the advantage in the mountains since they are very agile, skillful climbers. I was often able to observe this myself; they climbed even very steep slopes at a running pace, and although they were loaded down with baggage, they were secure on overhanging rocks. In the plains, however, they tire very easily, and they cannot make a long march on level ground. When they go on longer walks, the natives protect their heads from the sun with a covering of leaves or flowers; dressed thus they certainly do not inspire fear.